

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
HOUSTON DIVISION**

**MARK RIDLEY, STEPHANIE
KETCHUM, OLGA GUEVARA, and
MARIA FERNANDEZ, Individually and
on Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated,**

Plaintiffs,

V.

**REGENCY VILLAGE INC. D/B/A
REGENCY VILLAGE SKILLED AND
REHAB CENTER and PENBAR, INC.
D/B/A REGENCY VILLAGE SKILLED
AND REHAB CENTER,**

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 4:17-cv-00974

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

**PLAINTIFFS' ORIGINAL COMPLAINT
216(b) COLLECTIVE ACTION & RULE 23 CLASS ACTION**

I. SUMMARY

1. Plaintiffs Mark Ridley, Stephanie Ketchum, Olga Guevara, and Maria Fernandez bring this suit as a collective action under the overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) (“FLSA” or “the Act”), and as a Rule 23 class action asserting state law claims for unpaid straight-time compensation owed at a contractual hourly rate, on their own behalf and on behalf of the members of the proposed classes defined in Paragraph 4 below. Plaintiffs and class members worked as hourly paid Licensed Vocational Nurses (“LVN”), hourly paid Registered Nurses (“RN”), hourly paid Certified Medical Assistants (“CMA”), and as hourly paid Certified Nurse Assistants (“CNA”) (collectively referred to as “nurses” and/or “direct patient care nurses”) at Regency Village Skilled Nursing & Rehabilitation, a medical facility located at 409 West Greene Street, Webster, TX 77598, which is jointly owned and operated by Defendants Regency Village Inc. d/b/a Regency Village Skilled and Rehab Center, and by Penbar, Inc. d/b/a

Regency Village Skilled and Rehab Center (“Defendants” and/or “Regency Village”). For purposes of this lawsuit, Defendants are “joint employers” as that term is defined under the FLSA. Plaintiffs and class members did not receive bona fide meal break periods. Instead, they were required and permitted to work off-the-clock for Defendants during their meal break periods and were not paid for such time.

2. An employer is not required to pay an employee for meal periods if the employer can satisfy its burden of showing that the employee received a bona fide meal period. However, Defendants required nurses at Regency Village to remain responsible for patient care throughout their shifts, including during meal periods. Nurses frequently went without meals, and even when they did attempt to eat, their meal periods were regularly interrupted by work demands. In short, Defendants used the nurses’ meal periods for the predominant benefit of Regency Village. Notwithstanding Defendants’ practice of requiring nurses to be available for work and to in fact work throughout their meal periods, Defendants employed timekeeping software which automatically deducted one (1) hour from the total time worked by nurses each shift so as to account for these hypothetical meal periods, thereby enabling Defendants to receive the benefit of an additional one hour of unpaid work for each shift worked by class members.

3. Defendants’ practice of failing to relieve nurses of their duties during meal periods, while simultaneously using timekeeping software to automatically deduct one hour from the total time paid per shift (on the pretext of accounting for meal periods which nurses were not in fact free to take without constant interruption), had the effect of depriving nurses of overtime compensation due to them under the FLSA in the weeks in which they worked more than forty (40) hours in a week, and of depriving them of straight-time compensation at their contractual hourly rate in weeks in which they worked fewer than forty (40) hours in a week. On information

and belief, all of Regency Village's non-exempt, direct patient care nurses were subjected to these illegal pay practices.

4. Plaintiffs bring this suit under the collective action provisions of the FLSA because they and the putative class members are similarly situated under the FLSA in the following particulars: (a) they are or were hourly-paid direct patient care nurses subject to Defendants' hospital-wide policy of automatic pay deductions for meal periods; (b) they are and were required and permitted to be available to perform uncompensated work during those meal periods, and in fact did perform uncompensated work during those periods; (c) the meal periods are and were predominantly for the benefit of Defendants; and (d) Plaintiffs and class members suffered overtime wage losses as a result of Defendants' failure to pay wages at the federally required overtime rate for these one hour meal periods in the weeks in which the nurses worked more than forty hours in a week.

5. In addition to the FLSA collective action claims, Plaintiffs bring this action as a Rule 23 class action under Texas state law because they and the class members are similarly situated in the following particulars: (a) Plaintiffs and class members are or were hourly-paid direct patient care nurses who entered into employment agreements with Defendants pursuant to which Defendants promised to pay a specified hourly rate of pay for each and every hour worked by said nurses; (b) Defendants breached the employment agreements by failing to pay Plaintiffs and class members the agreed rate for all hours worked, specifically, by failing to pay for meal period work at the agreed hourly rate in the weeks in which class members worked 40 or fewer hours; (c) the mechanism by which Defendants shorted Plaintiffs and class members of their pay was by the use of timekeeping software to deduct one hour from each shift worked by class members for a supposed "meal break" despite regularly requiring and permitting the nurses to perform

compensable work during the unpaid “meal break”; and (d) Plaintiffs and class members do not and did not receive pay for such “meal break work” and were damaged thereby.

6. Accordingly, Plaintiffs Mark Ridley (a currently employed LVN), Stephanie Ketchum (a currently employed RN), Olga Guevara (a currently employed CMA), and Maria Fernandez (a currently employed CNA) are similarly situated to the following classes of employees:

FLSA Class:

Nurses employed at all Regency Village locations to provide direct patient care at any time during the three years before this Complaint was filed up to the present who, as a result of Defendants’ practice of automatically deducting one (1) hour from each shift worked and not paying for same, did not receive all of the overtime pay to which they were entitled under the FLSA in the weeks of their employment in which said nurses worked more than forty (40) hours per week.

Rule 23 Class:

Nurses employed at all Regency Village locations to provide direct patient care at any time during the four years before this Complaint was filed up to the present who, as a result of Defendants’ practice of automatically deducting one (1) hour from each shift worked and not paying for same, did not receive all of the straight time pay at their contractual hourly rate to which they were entitled in the weeks of their employment in which said nurses worked forty (40) or fewer hours per week.

II. SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION & VENUE

7. This Court has jurisdiction over the FLSA claims under 29 U.S.C. § 216 et seq. and 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

8. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiffs’ Texas state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1337 because those claims derive from a common nucleus of operative facts, namely, the loss of wages suffered by Plaintiffs and class members as a result of Defendants’ policy of automatically deducting one hour of meal break time from shifts worked while simultaneously requiring and permitting Plaintiffs and class members to work during said meal break time.

9. Venue is proper in the Southern District of Texas pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1339(b) because Defendants operate Regency Village in the Southern District of Texas, and because the events giving rise to these claims occurred in this judicial district.

III. PARTIES & PERSONAL JURISDICTION

10. Plaintiff Mark Ridley is an individual residing in Harris County, Texas. Plaintiff's written consent to be a party to this action is attached as Exhibit "1" to this Complaint.

11. Plaintiff Stephanie Ketchum is an individual residing in Harris County, Texas. Plaintiff's written consent to be a party to this action is attached as Exhibit "2" to this Complaint.

12. Plaintiff Olga Guevara is an individual residing in Harris County, Texas. Plaintiff's written consent to be a party to this action is attached as Exhibit "3" to this Complaint.

13. Plaintiff Maria Fernandez is an individual residing in Harris County, Texas. Plaintiff's written consent to be a party to this action is attached as Exhibit "4" to this Complaint.

14. Class Members are all of Defendants' current and former hourly-paid, direct patient care nurses who work or worked at all Regency Village locations during the time periods material to this suit, and who are due unpaid regular and/or overtime wages for compensable work performed during unpaid "meal breaks" as a result of Defendants' use of timekeeping software which deducted one hour of time from each shift worked by class members.

15. Defendant Regency Village Inc. d/b/a Regency Village Skilled and Rehab Center is a Texas corporation which jointly operates Regency Village. Defendant may be served via service upon its registered agent for service, Cecil Barcelo, 411 Alabama, League City, Texas 77573.

16. Defendant Penbar, Inc. d/b/a Regency Village Skilled and Rehab Center is a Texas corporation which jointly operates Regency Village. Defendant may be served via service upon its registered agent for service, Cecil Barcelo, 411 Alabama, League City, Texas 77573.

IV. FLSA COVERAGE

17. At all material times, Defendants have been employers within the meaning of Section 203(d) of the FLSA because they employed personnel to operate Regency Village.

18. At all material times, Defendants have been a “single enterprise” within the meaning of Section 203(r) of the FLSA because they have acted through unified operation and common control to further their common purpose of operating Regency Village.

19. At all material times, Defendants have been an enterprise in commerce within the meaning of Section 203(s)(1) of the FLSA because Defendants have had and continue to have employees engaged in commerce through the operation of Regency Village.

20. At all material times, Defendants have had, individually and collectively, an annual gross business volume in excess of \$500,000 per year.

V. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

21. Defendants operate Regency Village Skilled Nursing & Rehabilitation located at 409 West Greene Street, Webster, TX 77598 (“Regency Village”). Regency Village offers a full continuum of care, from temporary respite care, to long-term skilled nursing, to hospice services. Regency Village also provides short-term rehabilitation and a range of specialty programs and complex clinical services. Regency Village provides the aforementioned services for senior care at its 121 bed facility located in Webster, Texas. It employs 24-hour specialized nursing care to ensure the health and well-being of each of its patients. To provide continuous medical services to its patients, Regency Village employs over one hundred medical professionals and staff.

22. Plaintiff Mark Ridley is a LVN who has worked for Regency Village from approximately January 2013 to the present. On or about January 2013, he agreed to provide his services as a LVN in exchange for Defendants’ agreement to compensate him at a specified hourly

rate for each of his hours worked. On information and belief, the agreed hourly rate was approximately \$25 per hour.

23. Plaintiff Stephanie Ketchum is a RN who has worked for Regency Village from approximately November 2015 to the present. On or about November 2015, she agreed to provide her services as a RN in exchange for Defendants' agreement to compensate her at a specified hourly rate for each of her hours worked. On information and belief, the agreed hourly rate was approximately \$29.50 per hour.

24. Plaintiff Olga Guevara is a CMA who has worked for Regency Village from approximately 2006 to the present. On or about 2006, she agreed to provide her services as a CMA in exchange for Defendants' agreement to compensate her at a specified hourly rate for each of her hours worked. On information and belief, the agreed hourly rate was approximately \$14.50 per hour.

25. Plaintiff Maria Fernandez is a CNA who has worked for Regency Village from approximately 2009 to the present. On or about 2009, she agreed to provide her services as a CNA in exchange for Defendants' agreement to compensate her at a specified hourly rate for each of her hours worked. On information and belief, the agreed hourly rate was approximately \$12.50 per hour.

26. Plaintiffs and class members are regularly scheduled to work numerous twelve-hour shifts per week at Regency Village (the exception on Thursdays where the required shift is six hours). However, Plaintiffs and the class members have the option to pick up additional shifts, and frequently do so. In Plaintiffs' case, they routinely pick up additional twelve-hour and six-hour shifts per week. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and class members regularly work more than 40 hours per week at Regency Village.

27. Plaintiffs allege that in each and every week of their employment, **and as a result of a common policy equally applicable to them and to every member of the class**, Defendants (a) failed to pay them the agreed hourly rate for some of their work performed in those weeks in which they worked forty (40) or fewer hours; and (b) failed to pay them at the time-and-one-half overtime rate required by federal law for some of their work performed in those weeks in which they worked more than forty (40) hours in a week. Specifically, they were not compensated at any rate whatsoever for one hour of each of their twelve-hour shifts worked. Defendant did not automatically deduct an hour lunch on Thursdays, when Plaintiffs and class members were only required to work a six-hour shift.

Off-the-clock work: Uncompensated work during meal breaks.

28. Regency Village generated its payroll documentation for Plaintiffs and class members by using eTIME software. The hours to be paid were tracked by timekeeping software which, on information and belief, was eTIME timekeeping software. The timekeeping software was configured to deduct one (1) hour of time from each twelve-hour shift worked by the nurses. Each pay period, the amount of time tracked by the software, after deduction of one hour per twelve-hour shift, was uploaded for processing into the eTIME payroll processing software.

29. All of Regency Village's hourly-paid direct patient care nurses are and were subject to Defendants' policy to automatically deduct one hour per shift from the recorded time worked.

30. Plaintiffs anticipate that Defendants may attempt to argue that the one hour deductions from each shift worked were warranted so as to account for uninterrupted one hour lunch breaks during which no work was performed and for which no compensation is owed. In point of fact, however, Plaintiffs and their nurse colleagues routinely worked through their lunch breaks, and even when they did manage to spend a few minutes eating, that time was regularly

interrupted by other nurses on duty, nurse managers, doctors, patients' families, and other Regency Village staff.

31. Defendants are and were familiar with the demands of the health care industry in general and of providing medical services at the Regency Village in specific, and they deliberately chose to keep their labor costs down by staffing an insufficient number of personnel per shift. Specifically, Defendants assigned thirty (30) patients to each nurse for which they were solely responsible to provide continuous care. Rather than hiring and staffing a sufficient number of nurses per shift to allow the nurses to take full, uninterrupted one hour meal breaks, Defendants required and permitted these overworked nurses to work during their meal breaks for the benefit of Defendants. Defendants knew and expected that Plaintiffs and class members would work through their unpaid "meal breaks," and this was in fact a daily occurrence at Regency Village. Defendants' supervisors and management routinely interrupted the meal breaks of Plaintiffs and class members and made work demands upon them. Defendants' supervisors and management were actively involved in scheduling the shifts worked by Plaintiffs and the class, and they had actual knowledge that their staffing and work policies were causing Plaintiffs and class members to work through meal breaks to the predominant benefit of Defendants.

32. Plaintiffs and class members were not only required to remain at Regency Village during their shifts, including during the supposed "meal breaks," they were expected to remain on their assigned floors/hallways so as to be able to respond to patient care needs at all times. Plaintiffs and class members were also required to respond to emergency calls at all times, including during any supposed "meal break." In short, far from ensuring that Plaintiffs and class members were completely relieved of work duties during the supposed "meal breaks," Defendants expected and required Plaintiffs and class members to attend to work demands throughout their shifts, including during any "meal break."

33. In that connection, Plaintiffs and class members were expected to complete orders on assigned patients, to answer calls, to respond to medical emergencies, to advise other staff on patient care and status issues, to answer questions from Regency Village staff or family members, and in general to respond immediately to work demands during “meal breaks.”

34. Defendants knew and/or had reason to know that Plaintiffs and class members performed work during their unpaid “meal breaks,” as evidenced by Defendants requiring Plaintiffs and class members to remain at Regency Village and on their assigned floors/hallways during their shifts so as to be available to respond to work demands at any time during the shift, including during meal breaks. Moreover, Plaintiffs and class members performed work for Defendants during the unpaid meal breaks in plain sight of Defendants’ management, quite often at Defendants’ management’s specific request.

35. Despite Defendants’ actual knowledge that Plaintiffs and other class members worked during supposed “meal breaks,” Defendants willfully failed to compensate Plaintiffs and class members for such work, electing instead to accept the benefits of the class members’ work without compensating them for such work.

36. Given that Defendants’ supervisors and managers knew from direct observation and from their general knowledge of Regency Village’s operations that Plaintiffs and class members (a) regularly worked through the deducted meal break time without compensation; and (b) regularly accumulated overtime hours even after deduction of the uncompensated one hour per shift (as evidenced by the fact that Regency Village paid for overtime that still appeared in the timekeeping records even after deduction of the one hour per shift), Defendants had both actual and constructive knowledge that Plaintiffs and class members were not being compensated for meal periods worked at any rate whatsoever, much less at the agreed hourly rate or at the federally mandated time-and-one-half rate required for overtime.

Calculation of damages.

37. Evidence reflecting the number of uncompensated meal break hours worked by each class member, as well as their applicable regular and overtime rate, is in the possession of Defendants. Actual damages can be calculated easily once Defendants have produced complete payroll records for the class. The absence of a bona fide meal break makes all meal break time compensable, and all that remains is to establish the number of shifts worked by class members in the weeks in which they worked more than 40 hours, and the number of shifts worked in which they worked fewer than 40 hours. Each shift worked will entitle class members to one hour of pay at either their usual hourly rate or at their time-and-one-half rate, depending upon whether the week in question is one in which forty or fewer hours were worked, or one in which forty or more hours were worked. The information needed to calculate damages—specifically the dates of the shifts worked, the total number of hours worked per week, and the base hourly rate of pay for each worker—exists right now in Defendants' timekeeping and payroll databases. The damage calculation itself will be a straightforward accounting process.

**VI. COLLECTIVE ACTION ALLEGATIONS
VIOLATION OF 29 U.S.C. § 207 - OVERTIME**

38. Plaintiffs incorporate all allegations contained in the foregoing paragraphs.
39. Pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), Plaintiffs seek to prosecute their FLSA claims as a collective action on behalf of the members of the putative class.
40. The action is filed on behalf of all of Defendants' hourly-paid direct patient care nurses who worked at all Regency Village locations during the three years preceding the filing of this action through entry of judgment in this case, whose overtime pay was docked pursuant to an automatic meal break deduction policy notwithstanding the fact that the nurses performed compensable work during the supposed meal break periods (the "FLSA Class").

41. This FLSA Class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. Although the precise number of such persons is currently unknown to Plaintiffs, and although the data which would identify the size of the FLSA Class is within the sole control of Defendants, upon information and belief there are hundreds of nurses encompassed by the class, most of whom would not be likely to file individual suits because they lack adequate financial resources, access to attorneys or knowledge of their claims.

42. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the FLSA Class members and have retained counsel experienced and competent in the field of wage and hour law and class action litigation. Plaintiffs have no interest that is contrary to or in conflict with the interests of the members of the FLSA Class.

43. A collective action is superior to individual adjudication of the claims at issue in this controversy, since the claims are substantially similar and since joinder of all members is impracticable. Furthermore, inasmuch as the damages suffered by individual members of the class may be relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation make it virtually impossible for the members of the class to seek redress individually for the wrongs done to them. Management of the suit as a collective action will serve judicial economy.

44. Questions of law and fact common to the FLSA Class members predominate over questions that may affect only individuals because Defendants have acted on grounds generally applicable to all FLSA Class members. Among the common questions of law and fact common to Plaintiffs and other collective action class members are:

- a. whether Defendants employed class members in the manner that “employment” is understood and defined by the FLSA;
- b. whether Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members were expected to and/or required to work during unpaid meal breaks, and in fact did so;

- c. Whether Defendants' control of the conditions of the "meal break" was for the predominant benefit of Regency Village and whether it made such time compensable as a matter of law;
- d. whether Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members overtime compensation for some of their hours worked in excess of forty hours per workweek in violation of the FLSA, as a result of Defendants' automatic deduction of, and failure to pay for, one hour meal break periods in each shift worked in weeks in which overtime hours were otherwise worked;
- e. whether Defendants' violations of the FLSA were willful as that term is understood in the context of the FLSA; and
- f. whether Defendants are liable for damages claimed hereunder, including but not limited to unpaid overtime wages, liquidated damages, attorneys' fees and costs.

45. Plaintiffs know of no difficulty that would be encountered in the management of

this litigation that would preclude its maintenance as a collective action.

46. The FLSA 216(b) collective action class may be defined as:

Nurses employed at all Regency Village locations to provide direct patient care at any time during the three years before this Complaint was filed up to the present who, as a result of Defendants' practice of automatically deducting one hour from each shift worked and not paying for same, did not receive all of the overtime pay to which they were entitled under the FLSA in the weeks of their employment in which said nurses worked more than forty (40) hours per week.

VII. TEXAS CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

47. Plaintiffs incorporate all allegations contained in the foregoing paragraphs.

48. Pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P. 23(a), (b)(2) and (b)(3) and 28 U.S.C. § 1337, Plaintiffs seek to prosecute their Texas state claims for breach of contract, quantum meruit and unjust enrichment as a class action on behalf of all hourly-paid direct patient care nurses who worked at Regency Village at any time during the four years preceding the filing of this action through entry of judgment whose pay has been docked by application of an automatic meal break deduction to their shifts worked in the weeks in which they did not work overtime (the "Rule 23 Class").

49. This Rule 23 Class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. Although the precise number of such persons is currently unknown to Plaintiffs, and although the data which would identify the size of the Rule 23 Class is within the sole control of Defendants, upon information and belief there are hundreds of nurses encompassed by the class, most of whom would not be likely to file individual suits because they lack adequate financial resources, access to attorneys or knowledge of their claims.

50. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Rule 23 Class Members and have retained counsel experienced and competent in the field of contract, compensation, and class action litigation. Plaintiffs have no interest that is contrary to or in conflict with the interests of the members of the Rule 23 Class.

51. A class action is superior to individual adjudication of the claims at issue in this controversy, since the claims are substantially similar and since joinder of all members is impracticable. Furthermore, inasmuch as the damages suffered by individual members of the Rule 23 Class may be relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation make it virtually impossible for the members of the class to individually seek redress for the wrongs done to them. Management of this suit as a class action will serve judicial economy.

52. Questions of law and fact common to the Rule 23 Class predominate over questions that may affect only individuals because Regency Village has acted on grounds generally applicable to all class members. Among the common questions of law and fact common to Plaintiffs and other members of the Rule 23 Class are:

- a. whether agreements existed pursuant to which Defendants were to pay an hourly wage to Plaintiffs and to members of the class for each hour of their work;
- b. whether Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs and members of the class for all hours worked as a result of its automatic deduction of a one hour meal period per shift, notwithstanding the fact that Plaintiffs and class members regularly performed compensable work during such meal breaks;

- c. whether Defendants engaged in a continuing policy, pattern or practice of failing to pay Plaintiffs and the class members for all hours worked;
- d. whether Defendants breached and continue to breach the employment agreements between it and the Plaintiffs and class members;
- e. whether Defendants are liable for damages claimed hereunder, including but not limited to unpaid meal break time worked, attorneys' fees and costs.

53. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the Rule 23 Class. Plaintiffs, like all other class members, were subject to Regency Village's policy and practice of automatically deducting one hour of pay per shift worked even though Plaintiffs performed compensable work throughout their shift. Plaintiffs and each class member have been damaged and are entitled to recovery by reason of the Regency Village's policies and practices. Class action treatment will allow class members to litigate their claims in a manner that is fair to all parties involved, free of fear of retaliation, and efficient for those parties and for the judicial system.

54. The Rule 23 Class members are defined as:

Nurses employed at all Regency Village locations to provide direct patient care at any time during the four years before this Complaint was filed up to the present who, as a result of Defendants' practice of automatically deducting one hour from each shift worked and not paying for same, did not receive all of the straight time pay at their contractual hourly rate to which they were entitled in the weeks of their employment in which said nurses worked forty (40) or fewer hours per week.

VIII. DAMAGES SOUGHT

A. FLSA Collective Action Damages.

55. Plaintiffs and Collective Action Members are entitled to recover their unpaid overtime compensation.

56. Plaintiffs and Collective Action Members are also entitled to an amount equal to all of their unpaid overtime compensation as liquidated damages. 29 U.S.C. § 207 and 216(b).

57. Plaintiffs and Collective Action Members are also entitled to recover their attorney's fees and costs as provided for by the FLSA. 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

B. Rule 23 Class Action Damages.

58. Plaintiffs and Rule 23 Class members are entitled to recover all damages incurred by them due to Defendants' breach of the employment agreements, specifically for one hour of pay per shift worked in non-overtime weeks at their then-applicable contractual hourly rate.

59. Plaintiffs and Rule 23 Class members are also entitled to recover their attorney's fees and costs incurred in prosecuting their claims for damages due to Defendants' breach of their employment agreements.

60. Plaintiffs and Rule 23 Class members are also entitled to prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

IX. PRAYER

A. FLSA COLLECTIVE ACTION RELIEF — OVERTIME

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs respectfully request judgment to be entered against Defendants, jointly and severally, awarding Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members:

1. overtime compensation for all unpaid overtime hours worked in excess of forty (40) in a week at the rate of one and one-half times their regular rates of pay;
2. an amount equal to the sum of the unpaid overtime compensation, as liquidated damages allowed under the FLSA;
3. reasonable attorney's fees, costs and expenses of this action as provided for by the FLSA;
4. pre-judgment and post judgment interest at the highest rates allowed by law on all damages; and
5. such other and further relief, at law or in equity, to which Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members may be entitled.

B. RULE 23 RELIEF FOR STATE LAW CLAIMS

Plaintiffs further respectfully request judgment to be entered against Defendants, jointly and severally, awarding Plaintiffs and the Rule 23 Class members:

1. compensation for all unpaid hours worked in non-overtime weeks at their then-applicable hourly rates;
2. reasonable attorney's fees, costs and expenses of this action;
3. pre-judgment and post judgment interest at the highest rates allowed by law on all damages; and
4. such other and further relief, at law or in equity, to which Plaintiffs and the Rule 23 Class members be entitled.

Respectfully submitted,

SHELLIST | LAZARZ | SLOBIN LLP

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